Before the subject of the consolidation of the Va. & Tenn. Railroad with the South-side, and Petersburg & Norfolk Railroads was agitated, the stock of the Va. & Tenn Railroad was worth from 30 to 33 cents in the dollar. When the so just of consolidation was being urged upon the stockholders of the Ve. & Tenn. Railroad, and before the Legislature, it was a serted, persistently asserted, that consolidation would greatly en hance the value of the stock of the road.

What was the result?
Upon the election of General Mahone as
President of the Va. & Tenn. R. R. Company, which election was claimed by his riends as a victual consolidation of the coads in question, the book of the road ran down to FIFTREE DOL: | per share. What was the cause of the at decline !

capitalists; or, it was a purpose on the part of the friends of consolidation to destroy the value of the stock, and buy it up at a no ai nal price, and thus perpetuate their control road. Either horn of the dilemma may be taken.

We merely allude to the subject to elicit the attention of the stockheiders of the Va. & Teun, R. R. Co .- Abingdon Virginian.

We clip the above from the Abingdon Virginian, and we behold in it evidence positive that the anti-consolidation party are whetting their blades for another contest for possession of the Va. & Tenn. Railroad. We had really hoped that the triumphant administration of Gen. Mahone, incomplete in its development though it be, had already satisfied every reasonable mind, and that henceforth those who could not assent to the theory of consolidation would cheerfully acknowledge its practical workings as a success. We should be pleased to work in harmony with our neighbor on all questions of public policy, but if the battle of consolidation is to be refought, we must make up our minds to be found on opposite sides, and we are certainly content that while it pleases him to represent the past administration, we shall be among those who represent the present one. We engage to meet the issue-We deny the answer of the Virginian to its own query, and hence deny the dilemma. We maintain that any deeline in the price of the stock was due to the revolutionary action of a part of the opposition, who boasted openly that if Gen. Mahone was elected, he would never run the road. This boast was followed by a military edict, to the effect that his election would not be permitted.

After the election of Gen. Mahone, some of them cried " Never, never!" to his proposition for union of effort, and went home boasting that they would use for use. Goal had to be procured at which shall be held in abeyance, and broken stone, one foot deep, i aving now about twenty-five miles to be ballasted."

understanding of the state of affairs when | pluntary circ's , mark's the blue arch the road actually changed hands, there of infinity, does things not with the mental to the claim for executive ability the twinkling of an eye, it is easily as set up by its friends for the party managed. We propose simply to brush knowledged an indebtedness of some \$320, opposed to consolidation.

cut we desist; and if, in attempting to ment of a y party, we ask our neighbor to correct us.

event which excites more reflection than and you shall have the glory of paying regret. Great without being good, he the dusky piper. Now, this is easy. If was of course distinguished, and by the you complain of such terms, you would stock of intelligence, without even the hope better class of men disliked. Gifted by complain of Ben Butler's spoon theft, na ure with the genius and will, and by and of the elegant accomplishments of by circumstances, with the power to such men as Hunter and Sheridan. govern, he lived to impersonate a dell Behold how beautiful for brethren to ance to that Supreme law which re- dwell together in "peace1" and such quires, and will surely exact at last, a peace. It is like the precious contment rigid account for failure at self control | that ran down upon Sambo's board. If paid upon that accounts

Born among the blear hills of New England, taught in early life to battle successfully against adversity and poverty, he was given the high endowment of a scientific education, and qutered upon mature life with cultivated hatred for every virtue which adorns the charneter of the good. He was an implacable foe to restrained liberty, and loved republicanism because he saw revolution there in embryo; and when he had fived to see its mad waves defy the boundaries of the Constitution, he fell upon his knees, not to smite his breast nor to praise a comprehended God, but to invoke at the dark alter of passion

the final end of all things good and the

perpetuation of the ruin he had wrought.

of public virtue, should, in defiance of the public blush, violate the decencies of private life and that boly estate which We give our opinion and answer: It was had its origin in the "deep sleep" the want of confidence in Gen. Malone's ability to manage the road on the part of within the Garden of Eden, and taking to his embrace the loathsome victim of his lust, became a living and perpetual affront to the unerring laws of His highest claim to renown was an undisputed reputation for being terrible and unmerciful. The angels of love and compassion never paid their holy offerngs within his dark coarse tenement of lay. He would havelived a Nero, but it pleased God to put a bit within his mouth and to bedge him with a wall. All power was not given unto him, or all virtue would have been destroyed. His life had no priceless jewel of penitence which the world could see and take sourage at, and his last days seemed to defy that Divine mercy which always reaches for remote objects, and gave him frequent premonitions of his final change. But he left the world not without example; for on Tuesday, the 11th inst., there was a darkened chamber in the City of Washington. Its only treasure was a couch of woe, surrounded by negroes, grateful for a service they had seen but could not understand. There was on that bed an emaciated form leaving a world it yet desperately clung to, but which seemed in its final threes to be deserted by its own race in return for its long betrayal. And it seemed consistent with the great figurative dialect of events that in that dark hour which is most remote from noon, it should leave as a last legacy to men the allegorical tribute to justice of calling for ice to quench the fire within.

"Let us have Peace." HIRAM, (The Proposed.)

That is to say, now you infernal tatterdemalions, go home, according to their influence to have the road sued on your Appamattox-apple tree paroles, every dollar it owed; and when, finally, and as long as you behave yourselves the road was turned over to the manage- and submit to the laws in force where ment of the new president, it had not you reside, you shall be protected. It wood enough to run the trains for thirty is true Congress reserves the right to days, and that wood was green and unfit say which laws shall be enforced, and Clinton, Tenn., and mixed with it before moreover, those laws are subject to their it could be rendered efficient. We revision. They will probably make a charge, too, that the exhibit made of the few changes, but those changes will be condition of the road and the finances made with an immaculate eye to your misled the public in making an estimate | heathcued and outlawed necessities. To of its real condition. Witness the be plain with you, we intend to make gollowing, which we copy from the re- these laws, and now do you obey them port of President Owen, Oct. 4, 1867: and "let us have peace." You shall "During the past year a venty tiles have the glories of negro supremacy, with a beautiful and softly shaded admixture of the races. You have been This would have made one of the supporting Sambo; henceforth he shall finest road beds on the continent. It support kimself by means of a bureau, was an item of intelligence of which We propose, it is true, that instead of even we felt proud. Judge of the dis. blacking your boots he shall do your appointment of the stockholders when voting, but then, by way of compensathey looked and found it not. In the tion, he shall relieve you of all official report for November 11, 1867, the float- labor, be at the trouble of gathering ing debt of the company is shown to be your taxes, which he shall also assess, \$2,800,297.87, of which sum \$12,800 while you sit elegantly cross-legged and " is due to individual, hands, &c." Yow eat dirt. If, owing to accidents perwe have high authority for stating the, feetly natural under the circumstances, besides the amount due at the last you should be unable to support your change of its administration in the shape affering, they shall be bound out and of appaid interest on honds, the road cand for by negroes, according to the was actually left in debt to the tune of most civilized and approved usage of \$501,000, and of this enermous amount | Zanguebar and Mezambique. As to over \$121,00 stood in the form of pay- the Constitution, it would seem to men master's cheeks for labor running as far of che alric and reverential mould someback as May, 1865. Yet, at the close thing of an obstacle, but to men of Plyof the war they were in debt, as shown mouth Rock and Galena Lead Mines, by their own books, only about \$16,000. who flook always heavenward, and, in Now between this last report and our imitation of that Power which, with is a discrepancy so large as to be detri- doubtful progress of centuries, but in and notes to which we have praviously reit aside. Not far, for we may need it How much lower future developments again at a future day for your protecmay run the stock of the road, we shall tion. You are now to be the ward of not now speculate upon. For the pres. the nation. Your children shall be ed. eated; and to show you we have no such state facts, we have erred to the detri. evil invent towards you as that of banishment, they shall be permitted to attend the same schools with the delicately tinted sons of Ham. The musk and The death of Thad leus Stevens is an arroma will be furnished without price,

there be more war, it must be started by you, and upon you be the consequences. Submit and all will be radically well Very good. "Let us have peace."

impeach the President, has become very fulseme in praises of him, hoping to disengage him from the support of Seymour and Blair. It is now terribly in love with him because he recognizes the validity of the 14th article of the Constitution, and thus the legality of the reconstruction acts. Why, Horace, you acknowledged the legality and justice of secession, and you afterwards desired to repudiate it, and you aid. After the election the people will repu- the

It was natural that the perturbed spirit, who thus gloried in his own scorn Greeley might well bave said : "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are decamed of of in our philosophy," and then he might have instanced that instead of doing what he desired, nominate Andrew Johnson, the Democracy had the good sense to unite on a great, good and wise statesman, who can and will defeat the God and the wise enactments of men. head and front of military usurpation, Gen. Grant.

THE Abington Virginian in its issue of the 14th opens the anti-consolidition campaign with a start which we would not give eply but for its purpose of mischief. Brother Barr, with that telent for exploration which marks him as the preeminent discoverer of mare's nests, has fallen upon an as ounding fact to which he carpestly calls the attention of the Va., & Tenn., raviroad's stockholders. It is this: Before the subject of consolidation was agitated, says the Virginian, the stock of this company was worth from 30 to 35 per cent, of its par value; hence consolidation is a mistaken principle, and the present administration a fall-

We will briefly draw out several facts connected with this subject which will probably furnish the Virginian with food for thought, and possibly convey to it some in-

In the first place, we would ask when the tock of the Va., & Tenn., R. R. was worth from \$30 to \$35 per share. This writer says before the agitation of the consolidation.—How long before? He cannot find it so quoted during the months preceding the eeting of 1867; we know of large purchas es made about that time at twenty-five, and a little enquiry will probably inform broth-er Barr that Washington county, under the very shadow of his sagacious noise, of its shares in this company's stock at cor. less, than twenty-live cents on the dollar .oudly we would like to be informed in what market this stock is now selling for \$15 per share. The Lynchburg papers of Saturday quote it at \$20. So much for the rginian's mere accuracy of statement.

But we wish to approach this subject om a higher and more intelligent point of view, and will therefore not dwell on discrepancies which may be accidental. affirm then that the market price of these stocks has no connection with the deduction attempted to be drawn; in other words that the comparative condition of the sffairs of this company, now and in 1867, caunot be determined by any such superficial test. The value of a share of railroad stock is speculative. Take the Erie road for in stance. Its stock fluctuates from 40 to 80 per cont. constantly, and yet that road bas never declared a dividend. Nor has the Va', & Tenn., road, except one in confederate money—so what is the real value of its stock? It brought no return to its possessactually invariable.

But what will show the condition of this company's affairs as compared with their President reliaquished the management? Let us see : The Virginian has strangely omitted to publish any speculations as to the value now and then of the company's bonds, the extent now and then of the company's business, the substantiality, now and then, of the company's payments. Why this neg-lect? Without waiting for explanation

will supply the omiss The bonds of the Va., & Tenn., road have appreciated the market from 10 to 12 per cent. Fince the inauguration of the new polcy. The receipts of the road have largely necessed, the expenses are in every way When the present incumbent assumed the Presidency the company had not credit for a cord of wood along its li its checks were flooding this whole section, nd being traded at a discount varying from 25 to 50 per cent, ; the employees by the were paid off (except in Lync company were paid off (except in Lynch-burg) with their same promises to pay, and property of the road was being so zed for insignificant Gebis.

How is it now, the bonds, we repeat, have risen in varue enormously; the business of the road is larger than it over was; the for the year without difficulty, and its credt is ample for all purposes; the adminitration has redocuted the floating obligations of its prodecessor, and promptly settles with its employees and dontractors in cash, instead of flooding the south west with paper pany now vitalizes the trade of this section a monthly counflution of tairly five mound dollars in money; and this is the nomparative resum which the Virginian vs. recens to be a faiture.

What would it consider success? What an extravagent hope it must have hannehed in consultian in to have expected it in nine men is to repair the damages of axteen washed years. A few more words, and we leave the Virginian to digest thus much a a review whose statements are indisputa It insists upon the stock test-very He can probably suggest a reason

for depreciation it such has ic u When the war ended the Va, & Tenn., railroad company owed a floating debt of not more than \$11,000. When the previous administrath a turned over its books to the present, this obligation had grown into feried, and besides the entire revenue of the road had been expended. Yet the re-Now probably, Mr. Barr, if the stooks have depreciated, it is because the internatito the public, and in spite of a general unevenient which has enhanced the value fine bonds, invigorated the road in all its departments, renewed its credit, m-t its igations, and infused the and vigor into the trade of the whole adjacent country by supplying it with currency with which to carry on business, instead of promises to

We do not expect the Virginian to give its readers the benefit of these facts. Autimotion of the people for its support. But this much the friends of consolidation are of making a convert. A STOCKHOLDER.

The New York an i-draft riots took place July 13, 14, 15, 16, 1863. The police author tics estimated the number of killed and wounded at one thousand. The claims made upon the city for damages amounted to \$2,

EDITORS OF BRISTOL NEWS .- Allow me a small space to reply to the correspondent of the "Union Fing," and purporting to be written by a "Union lady" and professing The N. Y. Tribune, having failed to be a trathful description of the Conset-Ground on the 22nd uit. We know the ear marks of a Union lady too well to be deceived by the signature of a man, who has been all his life bunting office and spoil. One who recently canvassed the county as "Loil Man," soliciting negro votes for the Herkship of Sullivan county-a rebut saltostre-digger and mall-contractor-who got up an expedition to Russell county, Va., under the auspices of one Fawher, a bushwhacker-whose party returned loaded with the spots taken from people indiscriminate ly- and who allowed his house to be used as a depository for goods taken unlawfully, as we are told by Fawber and his men. You, Mr. News, would be a witness that

> truth in more points than one; as to num-bers, no opinion I have heard expressed, (and I have heard many) put the number present as the meeting at less than 1000; other variously at from 1500 to 2000. It was a great meeting for the Conservative men of Virginia and Tennessee-a glo-rious railying of the white men and ladies f the party who believe white men are to rule this couptry, and we are untaken if there were not over 300 real ladies present at the meeting, which the "Loil Lady" of own party who were present might call her "swift withess" if they should accidental. fall upon her first effort in the Flag.

Hurra for women's rights! we say. Its a reat institution, don't you think so, Mr. Nows? Conservative.

How Seymour was Nominated. The New York Sun (Radical) has the Seymour from one of the charges which has seen preferred against him. It says:
"It is vehemently asserted that Governor Seymour obtained his nomination thro the trickery and artifice of himself and his riends, and to secure it he was guilty of double dealing, and the New York delegation of duplicity and chicanery. Though a

charge. "We believe that, for reasons satisfactors to bimself, some of a private and some of a public nature, Mr. Seymour had firmly re oived not to take the nomination.

sperficial view of the case might seem to

"The call of the roll went on, and when Ohio was reached she gave her twenty-one rotes to Seymour, amid protracted cheer-ng, whereupon Mr. Seymour in the face of the convention, unequivocally declined.— Immediately that eminent Democrat, Vallangdigham, of Onlo, rose, and in tones of carnest elequence, put to Mr. Seymour as a imilar appeal was made by the Hon, Francis Harnan, the delegate from Gov. Sey mour's own district. Hereupon North Car dina, which had voted for Hendriks for the rst time, charged for Seymour, and other this impulse, the convention and the specators instantly resolved themselves into a umultuous, uncontrollable, shouting mob and during this indescribable uproar every tute went ever to Seymour.

"We believe accordingly, that for satis ctory reasons, Gavernor Seymour did not esire a nomination to the Presidency at his juncture; that he did not plot to obtain ; that he was sincere in declining it; but as eserced into its acceptance by circum stances which a more persistent couragthan he possesses might, perhaps, have con trolled or successfully resisted. by the republicaus, there being but one

No TRIALS FOR TREASON. - The following ection of a law, still in existence, may erve to quiet the appprehensions of perons who have become deepondent at the ad, will, in all probability, be declared ere long, and, if so, will relieve all those who fled to foreign countries, or against whom indictments have been found. The statute itself seems to have relieved all others engaged on the side of the Confederates in the late war :

Brighty's Digest, page 222, section 167 30th April, 1790. Itset section 32. "No erson or persons shall be presented, r punished for treason or other capitallo

ce aforesaid, wilful murder or excepted, unless the indictment for th ame shall be found by a grand jury within hree years next after the treason or early al offence aforesaid shall be done or com mitted; nor shall any person be prosecuted tried or punished for any offence not capi tal, nor for any fine or forfesture under any enal statute, unless the indictment or dermston for the same shall be insticommuting the off-nee, or incurring the othing herein contained shall extend to any person or persons fleeing from justice.

BUTLER AND THE NEUROPS.-Mr. Roder k Rausiom Butter who addressed the pemarched through some of ou streets Tuesday night, when the processio eached the Public Square, was a member f the convention of 1865, and offered the following amenement to the Constitution of

"That no negro, mullatto, Indian or per on of mixed blood depended from negre of udian ancestors to the third generation in clusive, though one aucestor of each generation may have been a white person, shall exercise toe elective franchise, or haid any office of honor or profit, nor shall they be upetent jurous in any court of justice ! this State or give evidence against any This amendment was offered after the

section effored abolishing slavery had been adopted by the convention. - Union & Disp.

Tan grand jury of the Criminal Court of Memphis, found a true bill on the 11th inst., against Mr. T. A. Hamilton, one of the Repstatives in the Legislature from Shell county, for perjory, in having taken th candidate's oath, he having been a Confederate officer. It Hamilton deserved to be indicted, what should be done with Arnell and Butler and Stokes? Arnell had a conract to furnish leather to the Confederates liuder was a member of the "Rebel" stature, and Stokes declared in the cole bruted "Dancan letter" that he "common led Gov. Harris for his course, and for arming the State and resisting Lincoln or olled his name "as a volunteer to resist! is (Lincoln's) usur, ations," and these have taken the same path that Hamilton

reer or RES. BUTLER-The New York Times, a Republican journal, g was Ben. Butler the to lowing pull in its issue of August 8;

General But or has announced himself is a candidate for re-election to Congress He has given great offence to that Republ cans of Massachusetts by his course during the last seation, by his reckies disregard of principle and necessary, by firsgress and thise aspersions on the character of the most emient members of the party, by he wickness of bearing and isoguage, by his repeated playing into the hands of the Democrats, and by his damaging attacks on the national credit and homer through his schemes of repudiation. A Massachusetts clergyman had ever known who was absolutely desti-titute of a concloner; and it is certain his recent course has justified this statement." edge of the character of each other.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH. SULLIVAN CO., TENN.

Interesting from Alabama-Im-portant Veto of Gov. Smith-Angry Debate in the Senate.

was caused in the Legislature to-day. Gov. Smith sent into the Senate, where it originated, a veto of the bill authorizing Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State. G.v. Smith says;

"After most mature reflection I am forced to the coclusion that the bill is wrong in principle and that it would be a dangerous precedent in a republican government. My idgment does not approve the blil,

'It is my constitutional duty to return it to the Senate with my of jections. eaution but be regarded as remarkable that first republican Legislature convened in Alabama shall, in the face of the principles of its organization, which every republican professes to hold dear, deny not only to the buty correspondent has failed of the olored, I at to the white man, the right by his vote to indicate his choice for a Presi-dent and Vice President of the United States, and take the matter in its own hands What excuse can there be for it? Is it mere party expediency? If so, then it? an absordenment of principles or an acknowldgement that the material of which the epublican party is composed cannot be custed—in other words, it is to say that the colored men will not do to be trusted.
"This action of the General Assembly

will be regarded as still more remarkable when considered in connection with what seems to have been the almost unanimou pittion of the leading members of the reublican party of Alabama. It was believed most of them, and so represented at Washington, that a large majority of the voting population of the State were in favor w constitution. This was as much as to say that the republican party was in a arge majority in the State, for it is well known that none but republicans favor the titution, and even some of them oppose If the party is as strong as it has apposed to be, then the necessity of party expediency does not exist, but even if it did exist would we be justifiable in resorting to it? As much as I desire the election of Grant and Colfax, I am unwilling to become a party in behalf of that desirable result to scheme which practically denies the very principles for which the standard-bearers stand pledged before the country." warrant this assertion, we are convinced that the real facts will not sustain the

This created a warm discassion and caused such bitterness. Sibley Coon and other extreme radicals were violent in their exressions about the Covernor, Mr. Coon trongly urged the defeat of the veto, and said the object of the men who were sustainng the Governor in this matter was to get up a war. If the war must come, let it men of Alabama would give the opposition belly full of war betore before it was over. He would stand by the republican party in Alabama in the war, and victory would

perch on its banners Mr. Jones replied to Mr. Coon, and told him that his remarks were revolutionary, but that if he wanted war he could have war, and the war would last until none is sort desecrated the soil of Alabama. He said that he was a republican, but when war s talked of, and Alabamians were to be laughtered, he would be found on the side f his own people-those in this bright and anny but oppressed land, to whom this country and the government of it justly He said he could raise a squadren of town boys and whip out anything the centleman from Iowa could bring against aim. He could march and twenty the vould follow his banner in defence of Alabams and Alabamians. The colored men of intelligence knew that carpet-baggers were not their friends, and that a squat would desert them in the hour of peril and need. The debate was conducted altogether

ver the Govenor's veto. The Legislature will probably adjourn to-morrow. The consideration of the message of the respect before them and sick of hope de. Governor, vetoing the bill which allowed solved it, and subjected ten States, in time erred. Universal amnesty, which has be- the Legislature to cast the electoral vote of come a leading idea of the statesmen of the Alabama, was postponed until 10 o'clock and negro supremacy; it has nullified ther

mourat in the Senate. Without action the

Senate adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M. It is

not likely that the bill can bec

The following card from Mr. Jones, republican, will appear in the morning papers. Mr. Jones and Mr. Coon are both republican

Senate Chamber, August 11, 1868 .- Having seen denied the privilege of repeating to the Senate Mr. Coon's incendiary remarks in the Governor's office on the morning of the 11th it has entered the post and telegra of August, I hereby publish said remarks and even the private rooms of in to the best of my reconcertion. He said to and seized their private papers and interest the Governor that he would not leave here without any specific charge or police of natil some measure was adopted for the pro-tection of those whom he called loyal men; hat if any Union man's blood was willed in Dallas county, he would lay the fouses of Dallas county and the city of Selms in ashes. W. B. JONES.

Removal of Disabilities.

We have read the inaugral address of the Governor of Alabama, Hon. W. H. Smith. t is the most reasonable and moderate poical document we have yes seen from a radical source. On the autject of remov ng political disabilities he says : Above all let us have posce, and a great

step toward peace-as an earnest to all our fellow citizens, that we mean peace and good will to all, I respectfully suggest to on the propriety of availing yourselves of me power, wisely conferred upon you by he Constitution of removing the disability vote, imposed by the second clause of the third section of article 7 of the Constitutoo upon those who are disqualified from holding office by the proposed amendment o the Constitution of the United States known as article XIV. The registration oath required to be taken by the voter, is intended to guarantee the perpetual possession of civil and political rights by all men in Alabama. I deem any disfranchise ment unwise except for crime

It has been truly remarked that any large umber of persons disfranchised by law wo edity constitute a running sore upon the body politic. Let us rather avoid such an evil than be competted to flad remedies for it. Our Constitution, with this exception, provides for the civil and political of all men. Let us do away with the ex ception, and make our organic law perfect in its work of guaranteeing civil liberty to

Some uneasiness is expressed here about Mrs. Lincoln's visit to London under escor Minister Johnson, lest she should thereby each the Court circle and engage in hack stering old clothes to the crowned heads o Litopo. - Baltimore Gazette

THE TWO MEN .- The New York Round To. le, a iterary journal with Republican ter dencies, makes the following admission : "It we closely compare and weigh the two presen candioners, Grant and Seymour, and are able to consider their morns apart from official bias, it is impossible to deny that the latter, by natural intellectual powers by education, by social culture, by experience of achile effairs, is infinitely the fitter can of the two to be President of the Uni ted States,

KER PITERFORE THE PROPERTY THE PROPERTY OF the public debt since June 181, \$13, 288,

'Current expenses of the government for the mouth of July, 847, 000, 000.0 Such are to office figures of the Treas. ary Department. \$47,000,000 wrung from the hard carner of the laborer and has ness nan, to pay-Freedmen's Bureau Officers, military saiding, gold interest to the bond. olders, expenses of reconstruction, and the thousands of tax collectors over the country.

College Solp-The Oth & Preston In stitute at Biacksburg, was sold by Gal. Chas.
A. Ronald Commessioner for \$1650;00 Cash, on the 11th hat. The Endimore Confer- appeal to every patriot, including all the trade, since South, will open school in it this Fail- consermine should not all who desire to Aug 14th The Radicals possess a thorough knowled in the 11th test. The Ealtimore Confer.

National Democratic Platform-

the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitu-tional conventions assembled, and never to be passed away calmly and quietly, withour be renewed or resgitated, do, with the re- a struggle, as if asieep. turn of peace, demand :

First, Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY the American people.

Second. Amuesty for all past political

offences and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, Third, Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, being hopestly applied to such payment; and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid to coin, they ought, in right and justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, in-cluding Government bonds and other public

Fifth. One currency for the Governmen and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the

producer and the bondholder. Sixth. Economy in the administration of Having others dependent upon him for supthe Government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all politics instrumentalities designed to secure negre supremacy; simplification of the system, and discontinuance of the inquisitorist modes of assessing and colleting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for en-rolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impair ing the revenue, impose the least burder upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country. Seventh. Reform of abuses in the admir

istration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices the restoration of rightful authority, and the independence of the executive and judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpation of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish and examp and encouragement to people strugglip for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegi-ance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crimes committee beyond their jurisdiction, In demanding these measures and reforms

we arraigu the Ratical party for its disregard of right and the unparaticled oppres. sion and tyrauny which have marked its career. After a most selemn and unanimona pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitu tion, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge, under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which car ried our dug to victory; instead of restoring the Union it has, so far as in its power, dis of profound peace, to military despotis to-morrow. A great many members have the right of trial by jury; it has abolished already left. liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials, and secret star-chamber inquisition for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seigures it has entered the post and telegraph effices without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law it has converted the American Capitol int a bastile; it has established a system of spies and official espusage to shich n constitutional monarch of Europe would now dare to resort; it has another the right of appeal on important constitutions questions to the supreme judicial tribunal and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the atrocions calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his bigh office to the support of the talse and partisan charge preferred against the President. Its co raption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its trauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitu tional power of appointment, even of his the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its Presi dent, we will meet as a subjugated and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty

and the scattered fragments of the Const. And we do declare and resolve that ever sings the people of the United States threv off all subjection to the British Crown, the privileguand trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the positical power of each State respectively and that any attempt by Congress, or any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of s degrain henryation of power which can if sauctioned by the propie will subvert our form of Government, and can only end in a single centralized and corsolidated government in which the separate existence of the States will be outlroly absorbed, and an inqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of cocqual States. And that we regard the reconstruction

acts, (wegalied) of Congress, as such, as exceptions and unconstitutional, revoludonary and void. That our soldiers and sallors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined for, must ever

be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their; favor must be faithfully carried into execution.
That the public lands should be distributed as wifels as possible among the people and should be deposed of either under the procupation of homestead lands, or sold in according quantities, and to none has acthat occupants, at the minimum price es-tablished by the Government. When grants of the public ands may be allowed, neces sary for the engouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the agic of such land, and not the lands them

selver, should be so applied.
That the President of the United States Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his light office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the consutational rights of the states and the people, is conflict to price. the graphdo of the wante American pro-ple, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for the pairlotte efforts is that regard.

Upor this pin norm the Democratic party

support the Constitution and restore the The Democratic Principles of the Democratic party, on National Convention assembled, reposing its tenst in the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitative properties of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitative properties of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitative properties of the people, standing upon the Constitution and restore the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people and that to all such a support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people and that to all such a support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people and that to all such a support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people and that to all such as a support the Constitution and restore the union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people and the constitution and constitution and the constitution and the constitution and the constitution and the constitution and constitution and the constitution and const and that to all such, 'o whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hall all tion of the powers of the Government, and such co-operating with us as friends and

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, whose illness has been reported for several days, died on Tuesday last at midnight, at his residence in the City of Washington. It is stated that

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